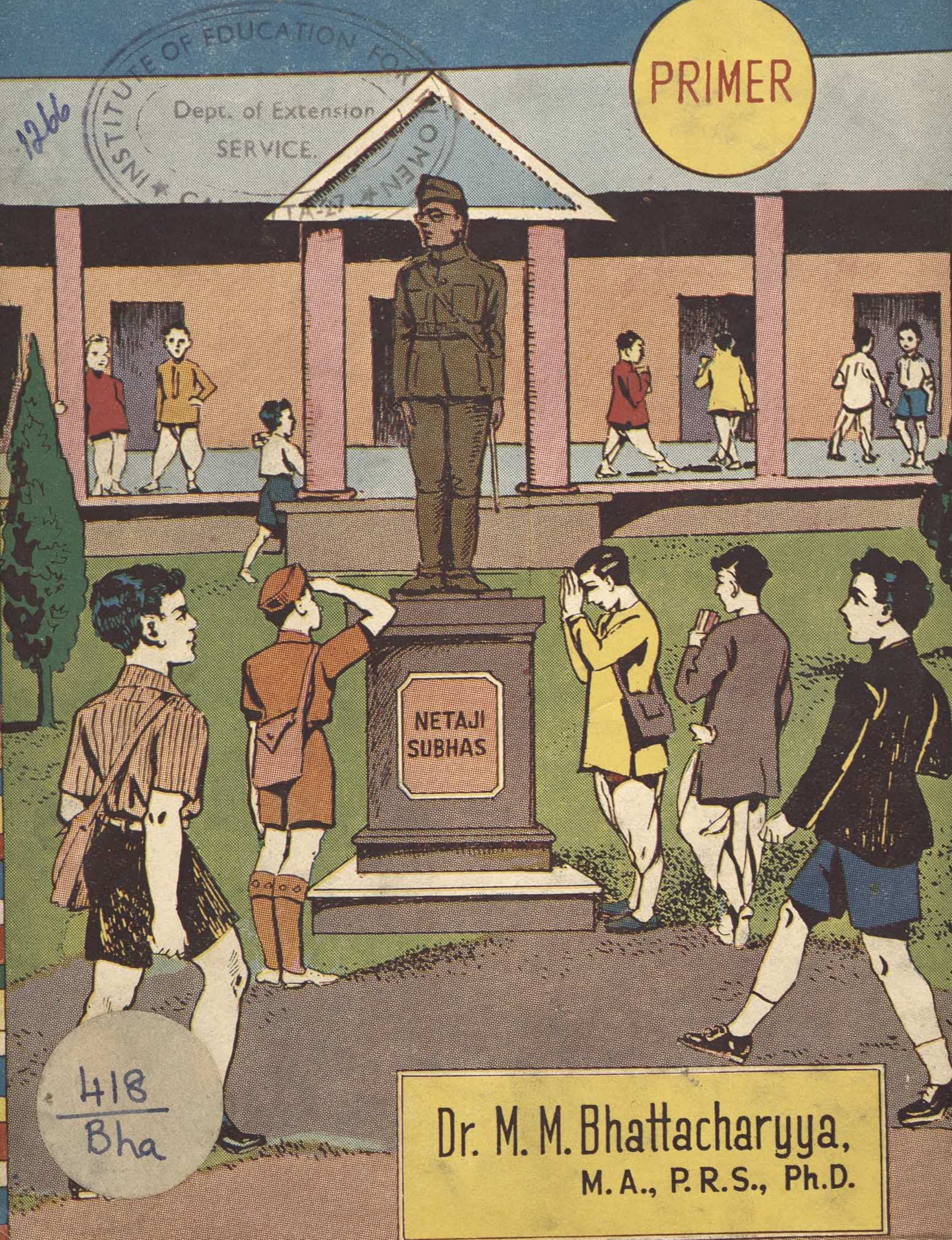
SCHOOL READERS

PRIMER



Dr. M. M. Bhattacharyya,
M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.

APPROVED by the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal, as a Text-book for Class V of High & Junior High Schools in West Bengal.

[Vide—The Calcutta Gazette, dated the 24th April, 1952.]

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SCHOOL READERS

PRIMER

[Intended for Class V in West Bengal & Madhya Pradesh, and Class VI in Orissa & Uttar Pradesh]

—o—

BY

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PREFACE

The importance of English as a subject of study has undoubtedly been affected by the new political set-up, and interest in it has declined. The Government has, accordingly, dropped English from the curriculum of Class III and Class IV of High and Middle Schools. The Juvenile reader has now to learn in one year what he used to cover in three years previously. He may further be at a disadvantage in having to begin the study of a foreign tongue comparatively late. These facts have to be borne in mind by the writer of an English Primer. They have undoubtedly made his task difficult.

The difficulty has been aggravated by the order issued by the Government that the Primer should be written in Controlled Vocabulary. An attempt has been made to keep the Primer within the limit imposed. But poems had to be included, and unauthorised words have crept in through them.

Special mention has been made in the Syllabus of the importance of training in pronunciation and intonation. The correctness of these depends on the right position of the tongue and other organs of speech, and this is the outcome of habit. The habit must be formed as early in life as possible. Once

wrong habits are formed, it is almost impossible to shake them off.

As is well-known, English pronunciation has endless vagaries. There is no rule of correspondence between spelling and pronunciation. Though some features of pronunciation can be learnt from books, others can only be learnt with the help of a teacher. Students of a Primer, of course, have to rely on the latter. He must regard himself as solely responsible for training beginners in producing speech sounds. Hence a few hints are supplied here for lightening the burden he must bear ; details and niceties have been left out. It is to be hoped that the hints will be found useful.

AUTHOR

HINTS

The Consonant Sounds

Indian students identify sounds of English consonants with those of Bengali, Hindi (Marathi) or Oriya consonants. This is wrong in many cases. Teachers should point out the mistakes.

P is not exactly the Bengali, Hindi (Marathi) or Oriya প, प, ପ । *P* is more or less aspirated. *Pardon* and *Payment*, for example, are to be pronounced almost as *p*^{h}*a:dn* and *p*^{h}*eim*^{ə}*nt*. But the aspiration is less strong when *p* is followed by a short vowel as in *picked*, or by an unstressed vowel as in *upper*. (It is almost absent when *p* is followed by *m* or *n* as in *topmost* or *hypnotise*).

B is voiced, and it cannot have aspiration in the ordinary sense of the term. But it is not strictly equivalent to ব. ब, ବ । *b* is silent when it is final and is preceded by *m*, and also before final *t* as in *lamb*, *dumb*, *debt*, *doubt*, etc.

T is also aspirated and is not the equivalent of the Bengali, Hindi (Marathi) or Oriya ট, ट, ଟ । *th* is sounded by the tip of the tongue against the bottom of the upper teeth. *Th*, as in *thin*, *thrust*, etc., is not the equivalent of থ, थ, ଥ, nor is it the equivalent of দ, द, ଦ in words like *this*, *that*, etc. The former is breathed, while the latter is voiced.

D though voiced and, therefore, not aspirated in the ordinary sense of the term, is different from ড,ড,ଡ।

K is variously aspirated and is different from ক, ক, କ।

C followed by *a*, *o*, *u* or a consonant or when it is the final letter of a word, has the same sound as *k* as in *car*, *cold*, *cut*, *cue*, *back*, *arc*.

Ch is pronounced as *k* in *character*, *chemistry*, *Christmas*, etc.

C and *tc* followed by *h* have a different sound in words like *choose*, *watch*, *catch*, etc.

G has the same sound as *j* in words like *gem*, *giant*, etc., though its usual pronunciation is different as in *gum*, *good*, etc.

But *j* has the consonantal sound of the letter *y*. *Yes* is pronounced as *jes*.

There are many varieties of *L*, but two are important, one is called the clear *l* and the other is called the dark *l*. The clear *l* occurs generally before vowels as in *lake*, *let*, *leave*, etc., while the dark *l* is used before other consonants and finally, *e.g.*, *field*, *feel*. In clear varieties of *l* there is a raising of the front of the tongue in the direction of the hard palate, while in dark varieties there is a raising of the back of the tongue in the direction of the soft palate.

F and *V* are usually mispronounced as ফ, फ, ଫ and ভ, भ, ଭ respectively with the two lips through which the air is forced out. *F* and *V* are to be pronounced by pressing the lower lip against the upper teeth and allowing the air to force its way between them : *F* is breathed while *v* is voiced.

S is pronounced as *s* at the beginnings of words, but in other positions it is frequently pronounced as *z*. The rules are many and complicated. *S* denoting the plural of a noun or a third person singular of a verb is pronounced as *s* when the preceding sound is a voiceless consonant, e.g., *cats*, *laughs*, etc. It is pronounced as *Z* when it is preceded by a vowel or by a voiced consonant, e. g., *trees*, *plays*, etc.

R may be pronounced by a rapid succession of taps of the tip of the tongue against the teeth-ridge or by a single tap of the teeth. *R* is usually pronounced when a vowel sound follows, e.g., *red*, *round*, *right*, etc. No *r*-sound is ever pronounced finally or before a consonant, e.g., *far*, *fir*, *fort*, *fortune.* Exception are to be noted in *a pair of books*, *our own*, etc., where the final *r* is followed by a word beginning with a vowel. But the rule is not universal.

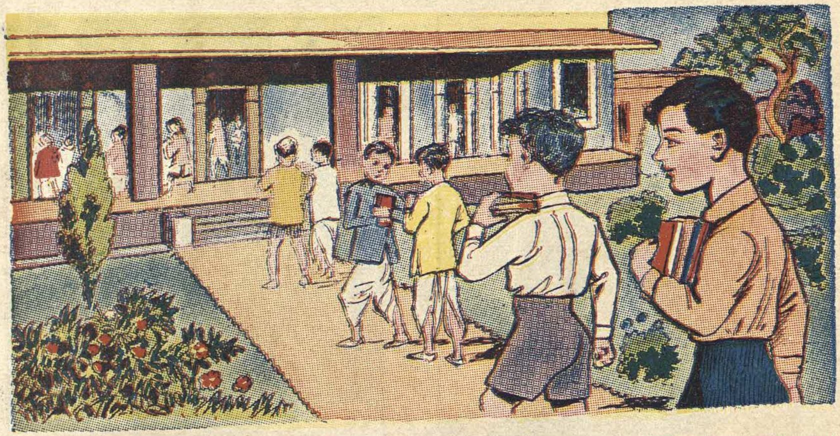
H may be both voiced and unvoiced. To pronounce *w*, the lips should be pursed up to about the same degree as for the long *u*. The mouth is not opened, and the lips are closely rounded.

Vowel Sounds

Some indication of the varieties of vowel sounds of English has been given in the lessons on sound drill, included in the book itself. Details may be left out for the present.

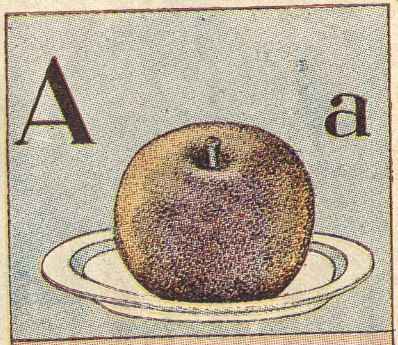
Oral and Written Work

Teachers will find many valuable suggestions in "The Teaching of English Abroad" and "English Composition without trouble" both by F. G. French (Oxford University Press), "Suggestions for the teaching of English in India" by W. M. Ryburn (Oxford University Press) and "Colloquial English" Part I, by H. E. Palmer (Heffer).

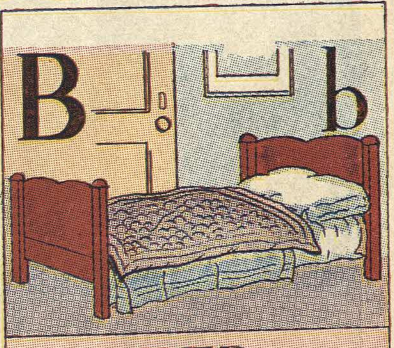


School Readers

PRIMER



APPLE
apple



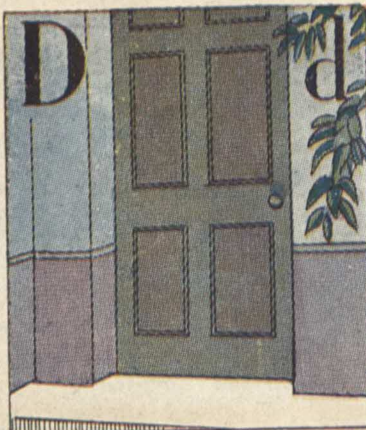
BED
bed

C c



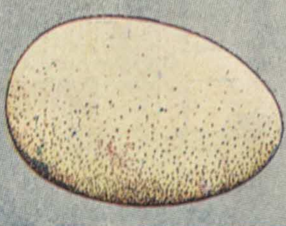
CAN
can

D d



DOOR
door

E e



EGG
egg

F f



FLY
fly



GIRL
girl



HILL
hill



IDOL
idol

J j



JAR
jar

K k



KING
king

L l



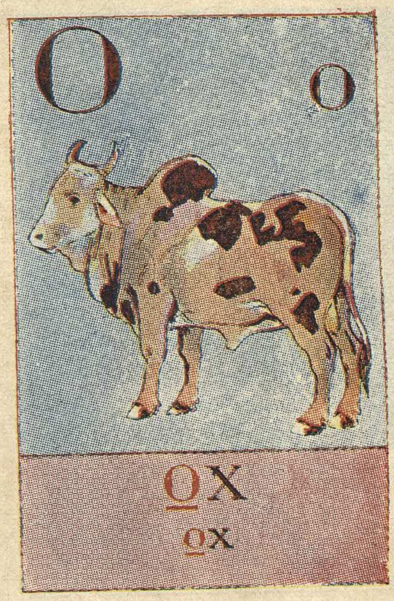
LETTER
letter

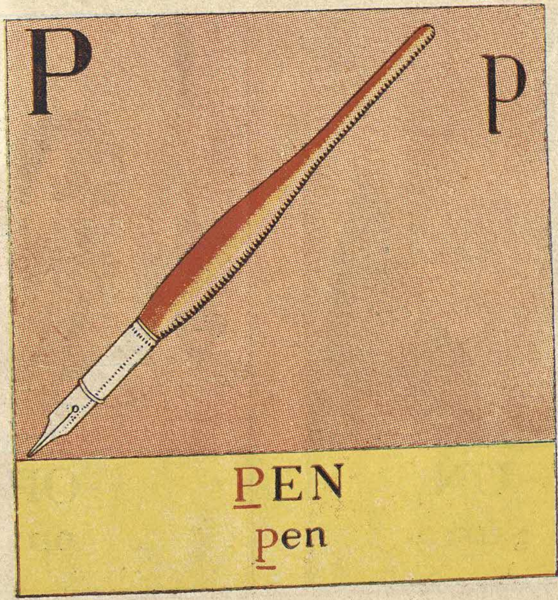
M m



MAN
man


N n
NEST
nest


O o
OX
ox

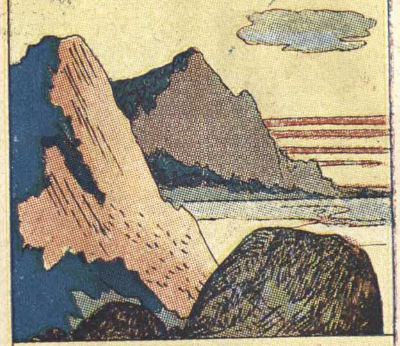

P p
PEN
pen

Q q



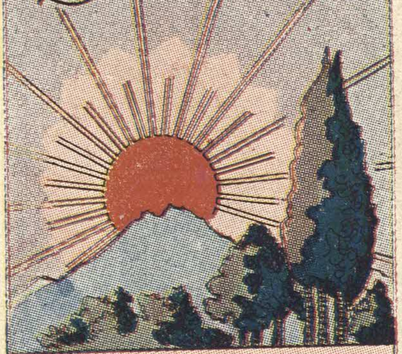
QUEEN
queen

R r



ROCK
rock

S s



SUN
sun

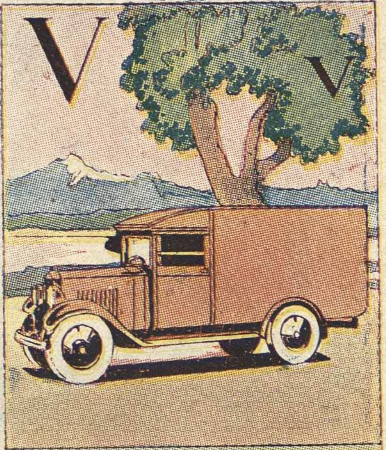
T t



TOP
top



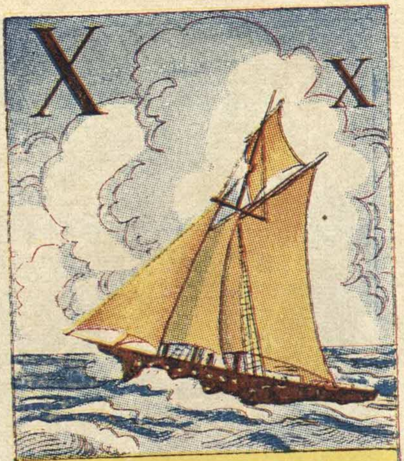
ULSTER
ulster



VAN
van



WELL
well



XEBEC
xebec



YAK
yak



ZEBRA
zebra

CAPITAL LETTERS

A B C D E F
G H I J K L
M N O P Q R
S T U V
W X Y Z

SMALL LETTERS

a b c d e f
g h i j k l
m n o p q r
s t u v
w x y z

CAPITAL LETTERS AT RANDOM

I L B D C G

O Q M N F E

T V U P H Y

S W Z J

A K X R

SMALL LETTERS AT RANDOM

f e b o c d

l k j i g r

m p a n v u

w t s q

h x z y

CAPITAL LETTERS (SCRIPT)

A B C D E F

G H I J K L

M N O P Q R

S T U V

W X Y Z

SMALL LETTERS (SCRIPT)

a b c d e f

g h i j k l

m n o p q r

s t u v

w x y z

CAPITAL LETTERS *(SCRIPT)* AT RANDOM

P B T D K G

M F N V S Z

L R C J H Y

Q W X A

I O U E

SMALL LETTERS *(SCRIPT)* AT RANDOM

p b t d k g

m f n v s z

l r c i j h

y q w x

a o u e

Sound drill

1. *Short sound of letter 'A'*

And	Bad	Bag	An	Cap	At	Have
Ant	Cad	Fag	Ban	Gap	Bat	Bade
Apt	Dad	Gag	Can	Lap	Cat	
Ash	Had	Lag	Fan	Map	Fat	
Ass	Lad	Nag	Man	Nap	Hat	

'A i' produces the same sound as in—

Plait : Plaid

2. *Short sound of the letter 'E'*

Bed	Fed	Red	Beg	Den	Hen
Men	Pen	Bet	Get	Jet	
Let	Net	Pet	Set	Wet	

'E a' produces the same sound as in—

Head : Deaf

This sound is also produced by 'A' as in—

Any Many Thames

3. *Short sound of the letter 'I'*

Bid	Did	Hid	Lid	Big	Dig
Fig	Pig	In	Bin	Din	
Fin	It	Bit	Fit	Hit	

The same sound is produced by 'E,' 'A' and 'Y' as in—

B*e*come ; R*e*main ; *E*ngland ; *E*nglish ; Goodn*e*ss ; Hors*e*s ; Vill*a*ge ; Priv*a*te ; Heav*y* ; Cit*y* ; Man*y* ; Lad*y* ; An*y* ; Ver*y* ; etc.

4. *Short sound of the letter 'O'*

Ox	Rob	Bog	Cot	Not
Box	Sob	Dog	Dot	Pot
Fox	Log	Fog	Got	Hot

The same sound is produced by 'A' when preceded by W, y or u and not followed by K, G or N, G as in—

What ; Want ; Squash ; Quality ; Yacht ; Watch ; etc.

5. *Short sound of the lelter 'U'*

Dug	Bun	Up	But	Put	Bush
Hug	Fun	Cup	Cut	Full	Cushion
Jug	Gun	Pup	Hut		

The same sound **as in** *'put' is produced by 'oo'* as in—

Soot ; Food ; Good ; Hood ; Wood ; Wool ; Book ; Look, *and also by 'ou'* as in—

Could Courier Bouquet

6. *Long sound of the letter 'A'*

Far	Half	Class	Ask	Arc
Part	Calm	After	Grant	
Garden	Staff	Fast	Bath	

The same sound is produced by 'Au,' 'E,' 'Ea' as in—

Aunt ; Laugh ; Draught ; Clerk ; Derby ; Hertford ; Sergeant ; Heart ; Hearth.

7. *Long sound of the letter 'E'*

Bee	Feet	Been	He
See	Keep	Green	We
Me	Meet	These	

The same sound is produced by 'Ea,' 'Ie', 'Ei' and 'I' as in—

Sea; Heat; Zeal; Veal; Yield; Shield; Siege; Chief; Seize; Machine.

8. *Long sound of the letter 'O'*

Short		More
Form	Loss	(also short)
Nor	Cost	(also short)

The same sound is produced by 'Ou' and 'Wa' as in—

pour	swarm	cough	course
water	trough	thought	

9. *Long sound of the letter 'U'*

June	tune	lute
rule	cue	muse

The same sound is produced by 'Oo', 'O,' 'Ou', 'Ew', etc., as in—

too	ado	who	routine	youth	food
do	whom	soup	you	new	spoon
to	lose	croup	wound		crew

DIPHTHONGS

(i) *ei*

Sound as in *pay*.

day	late	same
game	face	haste
maid	vale	change
		made

(ii) *ou*

Sound as in *home*.

road	only	so
both	noble	grow
post	know	sow

(iii) *ai*

Sound as in *time*.

idle	night
child	height
	find

(iv) *au*

Sound as in *loud*.

house	cow
out	town
bough	gown

(v)

Sound as in *oil*.

noise	point
boy	toy
royal	coin

(vi)

Sound as in *dear*.

veer	cheer	leer
gear	mere	real
jeer	near	fear

(vii)

Sound as in *air*.

pair	bear
fair	tear
pear	care

(viii)

Sound as in *pour*.

four	coarse
score	door
course	floor

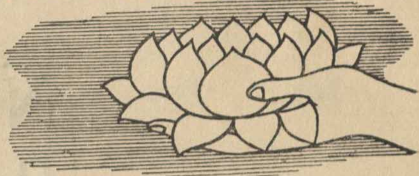
(ix)

Sound as in *sure*.

cure	moor	endure
sure	poor	duration



SCHOOL READERS



PRIMER

LESSON 1

A	I	M
a	i	m

a I

am

I am



[*Here you see 3 letters, and 3 words.*]

LESSON 2

N
n

an in man



A man

I am a man.

[*Now you know 4 letters, and 6 words.*]

LESSON 3

S	T	C
s	t	c

is **it** **can** **ant** **sat**







Is it a can ?
It is a can.
Is it an ant ?
It is an ant.
A man sat.

Look and say :



It is a —.

An ant is in a—.

[*Now you know 7 letters, and 11 words.*]

LESSON 4

H	E
h	e

he	**has**	**him**	**met**
hat	**that**	**the**	**this**

This is the man.
I met him.
He has a hat.
That is the hat.



LESSON 5

(*No new letters*)

she	**came**	**ten**	**men**



She came.

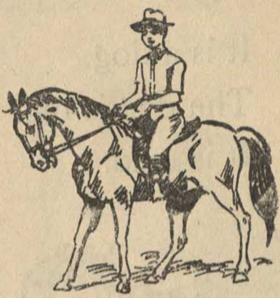
She met ten men

[*Now you know 9 letters, and 23 words.*]

LESSON 6

D	O	R
d	o	r

here **on** **horse**
come **and** **see**



A man is here.
He is on the horse.
Come and see.

LESSON 7

(*No new letters*)

ass **ran** **at** **near** **door**



The ass ran at the man.
The man came near the door.

[*Now you know 12 letters, and 34 words.*]

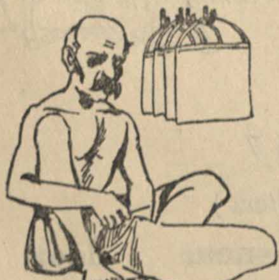
LESSON 8

G	**B**
g	**b**

dog big mad made bag get
not bad god road good

It is a dog.
The dog is big.
It is mad.

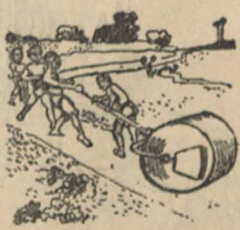




The man made the bags.

Get a bag.
It is not bad.

God made man.
Men made the road.
The road is good.



[*Now you know 14 letters, and 45 words.*]

LESSON 9

F	P
f	p

piece	**of**	**paper**	**fine**
set	**fire**	**friend**	**no**
food	**pass**	**to**	**had**



It is a piece of paper.
It is not fine.
Set it on fire.



He has a friend.
The friend had no food.
The food is in the can.
Pass it on to him.

[*Now you know 16 letters, and 57 words.*]

LESSON 10

(*No new letters*)

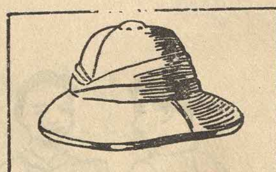
hand **his** **open**



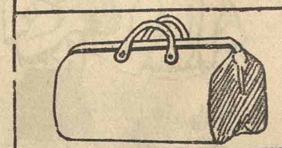
The man has a hat.
The hat is fine.
It is in his hand.
He passes it on to his friend.

Look and say :

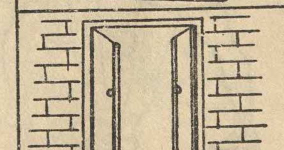
The man has a —.



It is a —.



The — is open.



[*Now you know 60 words.*]

LESSON 11

J Y U	
j y u	

sun	**up**	**yes**	**boy**
us	**there**	**joy**	**face**

Is the sun up ?
Yes, the sun is up.
And the boy gets up ?
He sees us.
There is joy on his face.



LESSON 12

(*No new letters*)

run	**for**



I cannot run.
The boy runs.
He runs for food.
It is in the bag.

[*Now you know 19 letters,*
and 70 words.]

LESSON 13

Q	K
q	k

king **kind** **queen** **her**



The king is not kind.
The queen is kind.
See her.

LESSON 14

(*No new letters*)

but **go(es)** **house** **quick** **off**

That is a mad dog.
It runs at the man.
But he goes to the house.
He is quick to get in.
And the dog runs off.



[*Now you know 21 letters, and 79 words.*]

LESSON 15

(No new letters)

bird **green** **bring**

Is she the queen ?
Yes, she is.
She has a bird.
It is green.
She is kind to it.
She brings it food.



LESSON 16

L
l

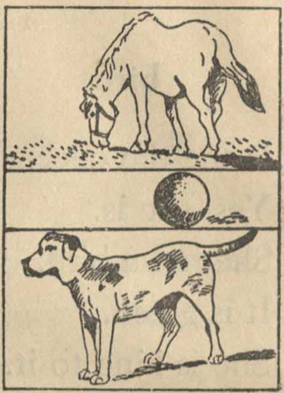
call **little** **ball**
fall **kill**

Call the little boy.
He has a ball.
It falls and kills an ant.



[Now you know 22 letters, and 87 words.]

Look and say :



This is a —.

She has a —.

It is a —.

LESSON 17

(*No new letters*)

milk small cup are
table glad them
fill me full



Milk and a small cup
are on the table.
I am glad to see them.
Fill a cup for me.
Is the cup full ?
Yes, it is.

[*Now you know 97 words.*]

LESSON 18

(*No new letters*)

hill **tree** **only** **mile**
from **place** **so**
still **book**



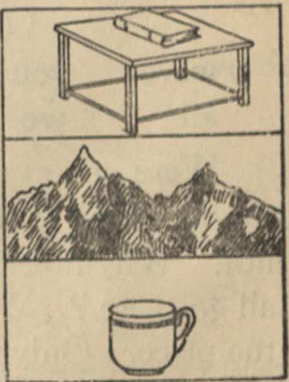
That is a hill.
It is full of trees.
It is only a mile from here.
The place is so still.
There are no men near it.

Look and say :

The book is on the —.

That is a —.

It is a —.



[*Now you know 106 words.*]

LESSON 19

W
w

who stand well why draw
water how cold



Who stands near the well ?
It is Ratnakar Ojha.
Why is he there ?
He draws water from
the well.
How is the water ?
The water is cold.

LESSON 20

(*No new letters*)

were you was will did
all we our way went

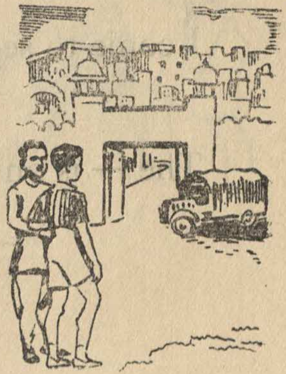
Were you at that place ? No, I was not there. Will you come there ? No, I will not. Why not ? I am not well. Did you all go there ? We were all on our way to the place. Only I went in.

[*Now you know 23 letters, and 124 words.*]

LESSONS 21

V
v

city very old wall around
visit van out(side) new



The city is very old. And there is a wall around it. Will you visit it ? No, I shall see the van only. It is outside the city, and it is very new.

LESSON 22

(*No new letters*)

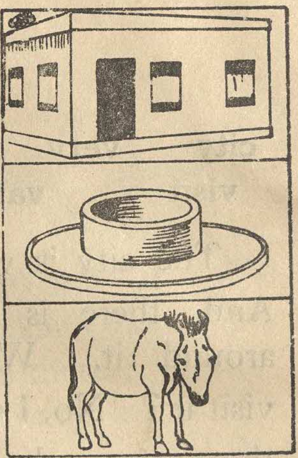
work what name where last week want



A boy works here.
What is his name ?
His name is Sri Sadasiba
Mahapatra.
Where is he ?
He went out last week.
I want to see him.

[*Now you know 24 letters, and 140 words.*]

Look and say :



The boy is
in the —.

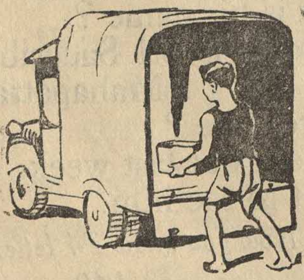
I come to see the —.

The — is on the road.

LESSON 23

X
x

one **box** **put** **night**



I had one box.
You had ten boxes.
He put the boxes
in the van.
It went out at night.

[*Now you know 25 letters,
and 144 words.*]

LESSON 24

with **true** **ear**



Where is the box ?

It is not with me.

But this is not true.

I will box your ears.

You are so bad.

LESSON 25

Z
z

zoo **zebra**



Will you visit the zoo ?

Yes, I will visit the zoo.

want to see the zebra.

[Now you know 26 letters, and 149 words.]

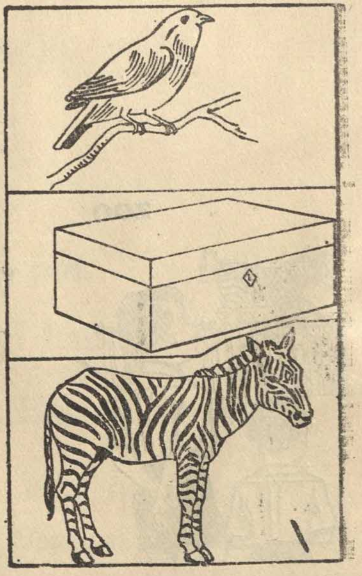
LESSON 26

add **zero** **two** **do**



Add zero to two.
What do you get ?
I get only two.

Look and say :



I see a—.

This is a—.

The — is big.

[*Now you know 153 words.*]

LESSON 27

apple child(ren) ox(en) many

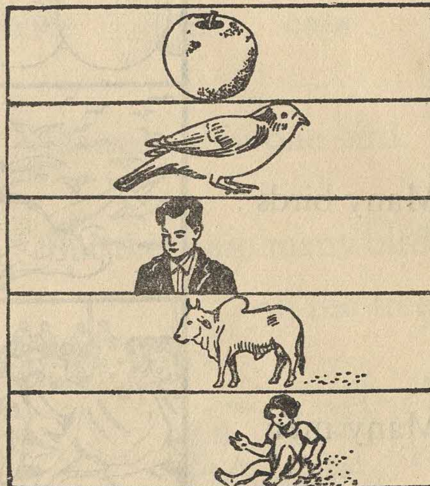
One apple

One bird

One man

One ox

One child



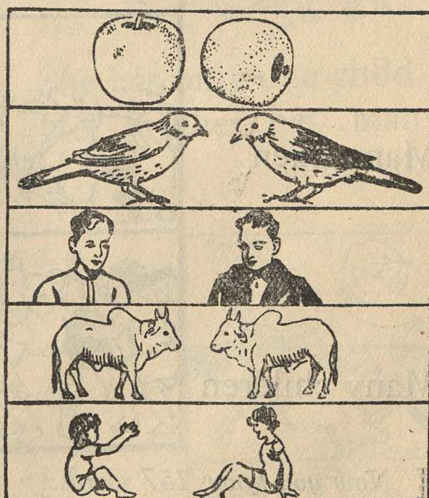
Two apples

Two birds

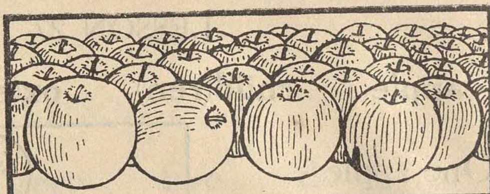
Two men

Two oxen

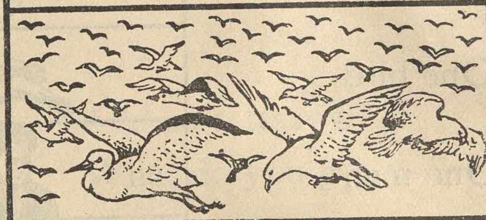
Two children



Many apples



Many birds



Many men



Many oxen



Many children



[*Now you know 157 words.*]

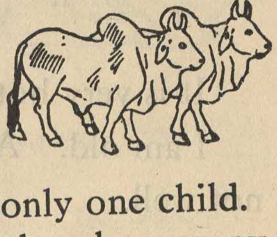
LESSON 28

have **brother** **girl** **cats**



He sees only one bird.

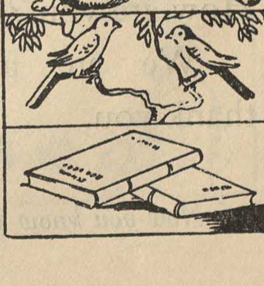
But there are many birds on the tree.



We have two oxen.



She has only one child. Her brother has many children.



Look and say :

The girl has two —.

There are two—on the tree.

The boy has two —.

[*Now you know 161 words.*]

LESSON 29

hot **today** **bed** **they**
young **right** **thank**

I am		We are
You are		You are
He She It	} is	They are



It is very hot today.

I am old. And I am not well.

He is not here. She is in bed. And they are out.

You are all young. How are you ?

We are all right, thank you.

[*Now you know 168 words.*]

LESSON 30

white cover any top

I have		We have
You have		You have
He / She / It	has	They have

I have a book.
It has a white cover.
We have two books.
They have many books.



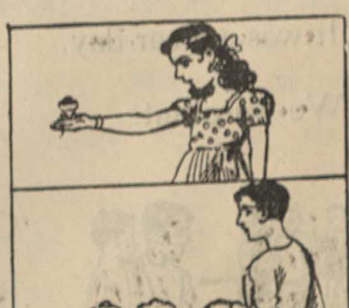


Have you any box?

No, I have no box.

She has a top.

He has many tops.



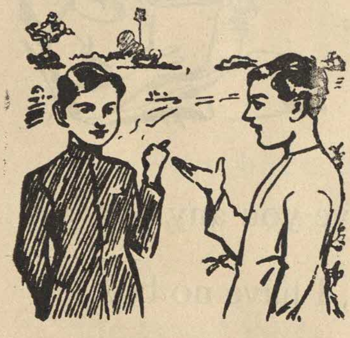
[*Now you know 172 words.*]

LESSON—31

alone **clear** **day**

others **late**

I was	We were
You were	You were
He / She / It } was	They were



Were you alone ?

No, I was not.

He was with me.

It was a clear day.

We were out.





Others came with us.

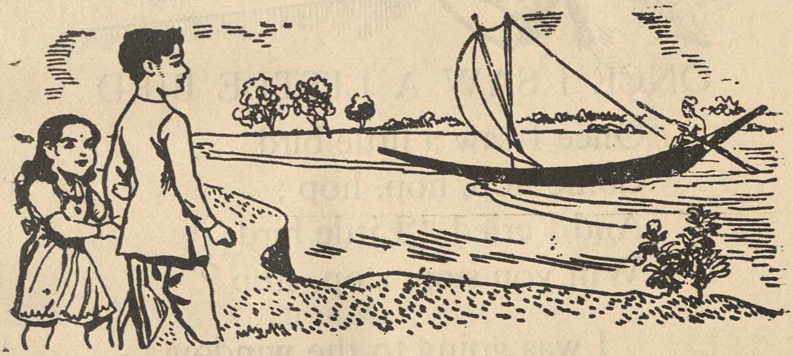
But they were late.

[*Now you know 177 words.*]

LESSON 32

shall	**river**	**meet**	**stay**
away	**leave**	**early**	**be**
	later		**find**

I shall — We shall
You will — You will
He / She / It } will — They will



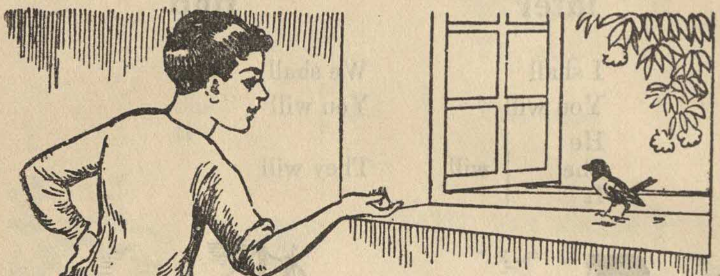
I shall go to the river. She will come with me. He will meet us near the river. They will stay away.

We shall leave early. It will be hot later. You will find it so.

[*Now you know 187 words.*]

LESSON 33

once **saw** **hop** **cried**
stop **go(ing)** **window** **say**
shook **tail** **flew**



ONCE I SAW A LITTLE BIRD

Once I saw a little bird
Come hop, hop, hop ;
And I cried, "Little bird
Will you stop, stop, stop ?"

I was going to the window
To say 'How do you do ?'
But he shook his little tail,
And away he flew.

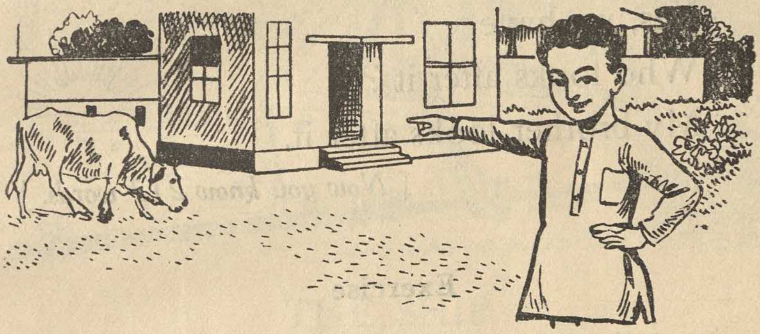
[*Now you know 198 words.*]

Exercise

1. What did the boy say to the little bird ?
2. What did the little bird do ?

LESSON 34

home live father mother your
gone school seen like love
much cow looks after



THAT IS OUR HOME

That is our home.

Who live there ?

Father, mother, brother and I live there.

Where is your father ?

He has gone to the school to bring home my brother.

Have you seen the school ?

Yes, I have.

Where is your mother ?

She is at work.

What food do you like ?

I love milk very much.

Do you have a cow ?

Yes, we have.

Who looks after it ?

My brother looks after it.

[*Now you know 212 words.*]

Exercise

1. Who live in your home with you ?
2. Who looks after your cow ?

Dictation

Listen carefully and write down :

Father has gone to the school to bring home my brother. Have you seen the school ? Yes, I have.

Composition

Fill in the gaps :

1. We have——cow.
2. My brother looks——it.
3. I love——very much.

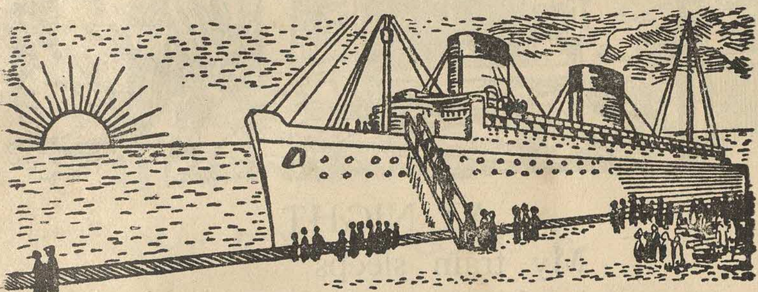
LESSON 35

ship sea blue land

some people into these

wind move light now

colour changes red



THE SHIP

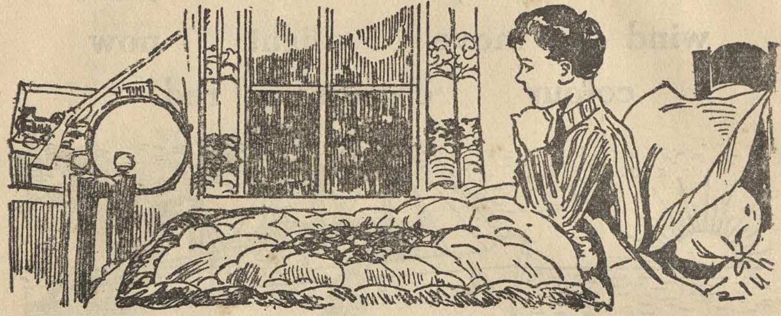
I see a ship on the sea. The ship is white. The sea is blue. The trees on land are green. Some people get into the ship. Some leave it. These come to the land. There is no wind and the sea is still. The ship does not move.

The light of the sun is now on the sea. The colour of the water changes into red.

[*Now you know 227 words.*]

LESSON 36

train sleeps drum till
gun awake stars



AT NIGHT

My train sleeps
In his box all night ;
My drum sleeps,
Till it is day-light.

My gun sleeps,
But awake am I ;
I can see the stars
As they go by.

[*Now you know 234 words.*]

Exercise

1. Quote the poem from memory.
2. Make short sentences with :—train, day-light, stars, awake.

LESSON 37

back brought read hour
wanted write again



THE BOY AT SCHOOL

The boy came early to school. But he had no books with him. He went home back and brought his books. He read for an hour. Then he wanted to write. But he had no paper. He went home again, and came back with paper. He did his work, but he was late.

[*Now you know 241 words.*]

Exercise

1. Why did the boy go home back for the first time? 2. How did he get paper? 3. Why was he late?

LESSON 38

letter got mine yet could
become think lost know certain



A LETTER

I got your letter.
Did you get mine?
No, it has not yet come to my hand.
What could become of it?
I think it was lost.
How do you know it for certain?

[*Now you know 251 words.*]

Exercise

1. What became of the second letter?
2. Is its loss certain?
3. What became of the first letter?

LESSON 39

lamb fleece as snow everywhere sure



MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB

Mary had a little lamb,
With fleece as white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went,
The lamb was sure to go.

[*Now you know 257 words.*]

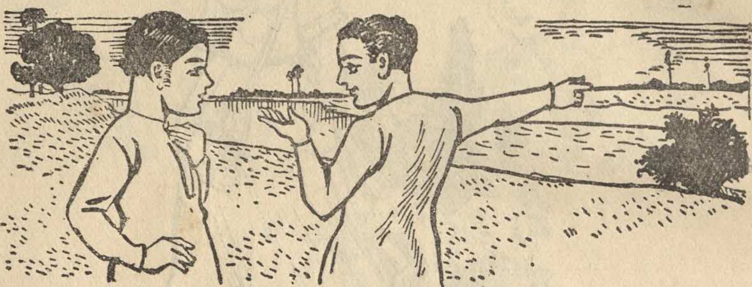
Exercise

1. What is *fleece* ?
2. Why did the lamb follow Mary everywhere ?
3. What is the colour of snow ?

LESSON 40

wait **six** **morning**

may **step**



I shall wait for you on the other side of the river. Will you come and meet me there at six in the morning?

I shall start early. But I may have to stop at every step. The way is so bad.

[*Now you know 262 words.*]

Dictation

Listen carefully and write down :

I shall start early. But I may have to stop at every step. The way is so bad.

LESSON 41

fun **shadows**



RUN, RUN, RUN, RUN

Run, run, run, run,
Have a little fun—
In and out the shadows
And in and out the sun—

—Ruth Large

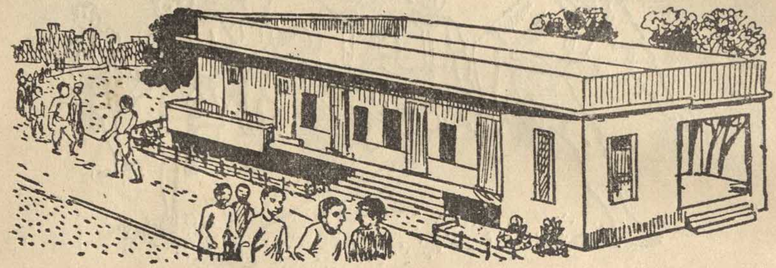
[*Now you know 264 words.*]

Exercise

1. What is a *fun* ?
2. In this poem what is the fun ?

LESSON 42

room(s) **each** **five** **chairs**
wide **wood** **stone** **floor**
along **country**



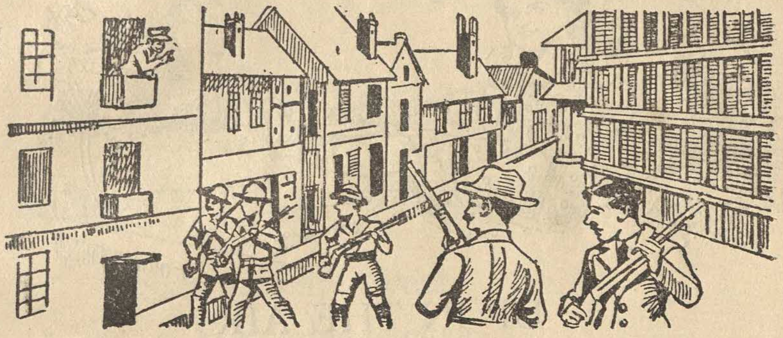
A HOUSE

This house has six rooms. Each room has a table and five chairs. The windows are small. The doors are wide. They are made of good wood. Stone covers the floor. The house is on a wide road. This is new. People pass along it day and night. The house is near the city. But it is in the country.

[*Now you know 274 words.*]

LESSON 43

several walk(ing) street most arms
against general watch second
called spoke few
answer left



Several people were walking along the street. Most of them had arms; they were all against the General. He could watch them from the second floor of his house. He called them and spoke a few words. They did not answer, but left at once.

[*Now you know 288 words.*]

Composition

Fill in the blanks :

(a) Most——them had arms.
(b) He called them and spoke—few words.
(c) They—not answer.

LESSON 44

air	**over**	**cattle**	**down**
garden	**roof**	**brown**	**fly(ing)**



UP IN THE AIR

Up in the air and over the wall,
Till I can see so wide,
Rivers and trees and cattle and all,
Over the country-side—

Till I look down on the garden green,
Down on the roof so brown—
Up in the air I go flying again,
Up in the air and down.

—R. L. Stevenson

[*Now you know 296 words.*]

LESSON 45

words **sweet** **voice** **bears**
himself **reasons** **hear** **always**



His words are sweet.
His voice is clear.
He bears himself well.
For these reasons people love to hear him.
And they are always on his side.

[*Now you know 304 words.*]

Composition

***Fill in the blanks*:**

(a) His words—sweet.
(b) His voice—clear.
(c) And they—always—his side.

LESSON 46

birdie nest peep let rest
long(er) wings strong(er)



WHAT DOES LITTLE BIRDIE SAY?

What does little birdie say
In her nest at peep of day?
"Let me fly", says little birdie,
"Mother, let me fly away."

"Birdie, rest a little longer,
Till the little wings are stronger."
So she rests a little longer,
Then she flies away.

[*Now you know 312 word*]

LESSON 47

dark	**far**	**among**	**tell**	**short**	**story**
make	**years**	**about**	**war**	**between**	
cause	**known**	**began**	**burnt**	**women**	**cut**
none	**cared**	**because**	**both**	**sent**	
more	**take**	**part**	**killed**	**then**	**end**



A SHORT STORY

The night is dark. I am alone and far from home.

You are among friends. Go to bed. I shall tell a short story to make you sleep.

What is it about ?

It is the story of a war between two kings.

Its cause is not known.

I was young when it began.

It went on for years.

Cities were burnt.

Men, women and children were cut to pieces.

But none of the kings cared; because they were both strong.

They sent more and more men to take part in the war.

At last both the kings were killed.

The war then came to an end.

[*Now you know 340 words.*]

Exercise

1. What is the story about ?
2. What was the cause of the war ?
3. How did it gonglo on ?
4. When did it end ?

Composition

Fill in the blanks :

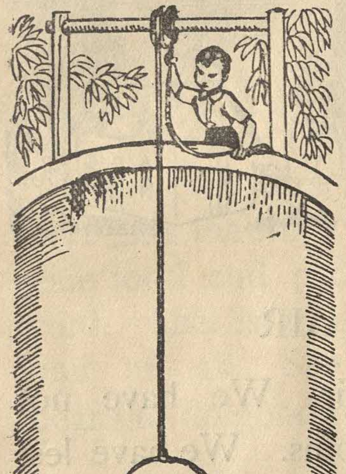
(a) They——both strong.

(b) They sent more and——men.

LESSON 48

ding-dong bell pussy
pushed pulled

DING-DONG BELL



Ding-dong bell !
Pussy's in the well.
Who pushed him in ?
Little Tommy Green.
Who pulled him out ?
Little Johnny Stout.

[*Now you know 345 words.*]

Exercise

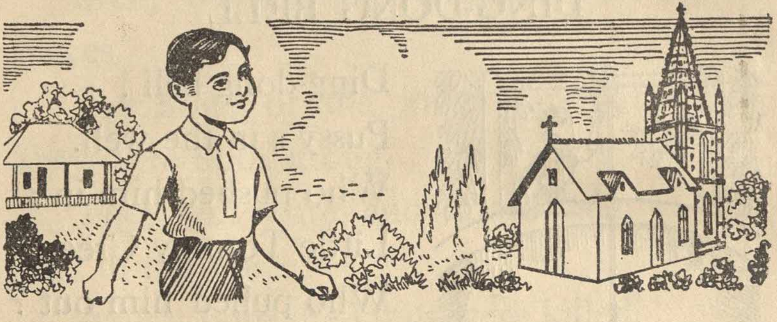
1. Where is Pussy ?
2. Who pushed him in ?
3. Who pulled him out ?

Appreciation

(a) Recite any two lines from the poem.
(b) What do you mean by *ding-dong* ?

LESSON 49

fresh need enough less
church too together
should also life



FRESH AIR

We need fresh air. We have not enough of it in our rooms. We have less in a church. Here too many people come together. We should stay long out of doors.

In a hot country we may sleep also in the open. Here we have fresh air all around us. Fresh air is sure to give long life.

[Now you know 355 words.]

LESSON 50

three	**third**	**best**	**plain**
dress	**keeps**	**feels**	**means**



Here you see three girls. Of these three girls the third is the best. She loves plain food and plain dress. She keeps her word. She is true to her friends. She is kind to all. She feels for others and means to do good to everyone.

[*Now you know 363 words.*]

Exercise

1. Which is the best of the three girls ?
2. What kind of dress does she like ?
3. What does she mean to do for others ?

Dictation

Listen Carefully and write down :

She is kind to all. She feels for others and means to do good to everyone.

LESSON 51

neither nor hang trembling
passing through bow head



THE WIND

Who has seen the wind ?
Neither I nor you ;
But when the leaves hang trembling,
The wind is passing through.

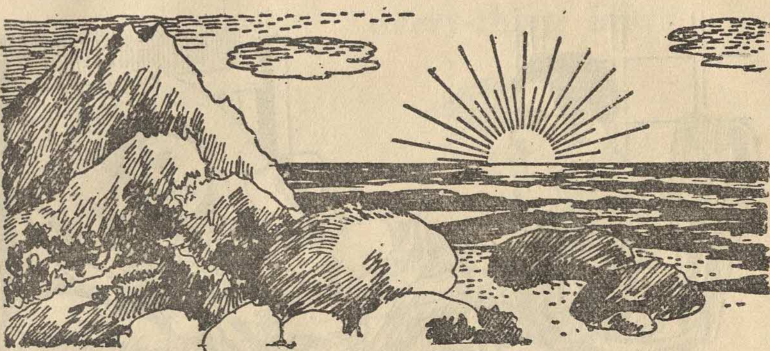
Who has seen the wind ?
Neither you nor I ;
But when the trees bow down their heads,
The wind is passing by.

—*C. Rossetti*

[*Now you know 371 words.*]

LESSON 52

rises east west begins
blows north south warm



The sun rises in the east. It sets in the west. Light begins to come from the east. It goes out when the sun sets.

Cold wind blows from the north. The south wind is not so cold. The west wind is warm. There are hills in the north. The sea is in the south.

[*Now you know 379 words.*]

Exercise

1. Where does the sun rise ?
2. Where does it set ?
3. Where does the cold wind come from ?

LESSON 53

month	**better**	**son**	**said**
send	**help**	**next**	**before**

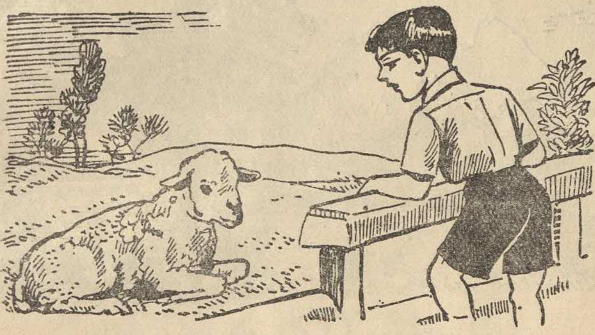


I met him last year. He was not then well. He came to see me last month. He was better. But he had no rest. And he was again in bed. He now wants good food and rest. Only the other day his son said so. I shall send some help today. I may see him in a few days. He will leave next week for the hills. Send him the book before he leaves.

[*Now you know 387 words.*]

LESSON 54

lazy	**sheep**	**pray**	**pleasant**
field	**lie**	**eat(ing)**	**grass**
daisies	**until**	**every-thing**	**idle**



LAZY SHEEP

"Lazy sheep, pray tell me why
In the pleasant field you lie,
Eating grass and daisies white
From the morning until night.
Everything has work to do;
No one's idle, why are you?

[*Now you know 399 words.*]

Exercise

1. Why is the sheep called lazy? 2. Where does it lie? 3. What does it eat? 4. What are daisies? 5. Quote the poem from memory.

LESSON 55

earth large fair mountains
rocks springs foot
plants corn without



THE EARTH

The earth is large and fair. It has big mountains and rivers, small rocks and springs. There are plains at the foot of the mountains. In some of the plains there are plants and fields of corn. Others are without them.

[*Now you know 409 words.*]

Dictation

Listen carefully and write down:

In some of the plains there are plants and fields of corn. Others are without them.

LESSON 56

horn **meadow** **under**
hay-stack **fast** **asleep**



LITTLE BOY BLUE !

Little Boy Blue !
come blow up your horn,
The sheep's in the meadow,
the cow's in the corn ;
Where's the little boy
that looks after the sheep ?
He's under the hay-stack, fast asleep.

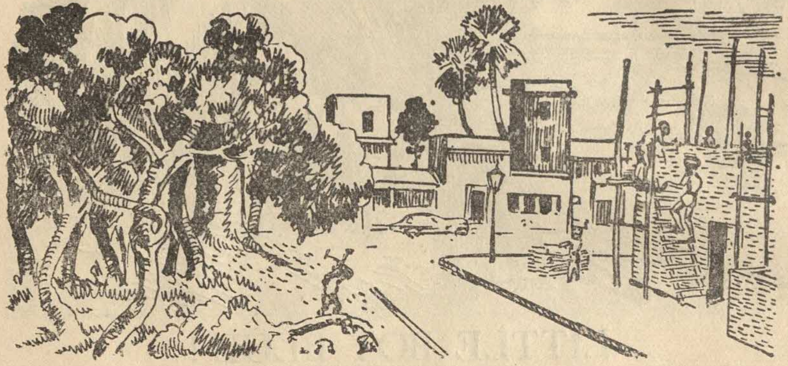
[*Now you know 415 words.*]

Exercise

1. Where is the sheep ? 2. Where is the cow ? 3. Why were they there ? 4. Where was their keeper ?

LESSON 57

town laid grounds grew
flowers number opened



COUNTRYSIDE

God made the country, and man made the town. The country was full of woods. One could not pass through them. We made a town and laid out the streets and the grounds. We grew flowers on the grounds. We also made a large number of houses. Many people came to live in this town. Schools were opened here.

[*Now you know 422 words.*]

LESSON 58

chased **mouse**



PUSSY CAT

Pussy cat, Pussy cat,
Where have you been ?
"I've been to London to see the queen".
Pussy cat, Pussy cat,
What did you there ?
"I chased a mouse from under her chair".

[*Now you know 424 words.*]

Exercise

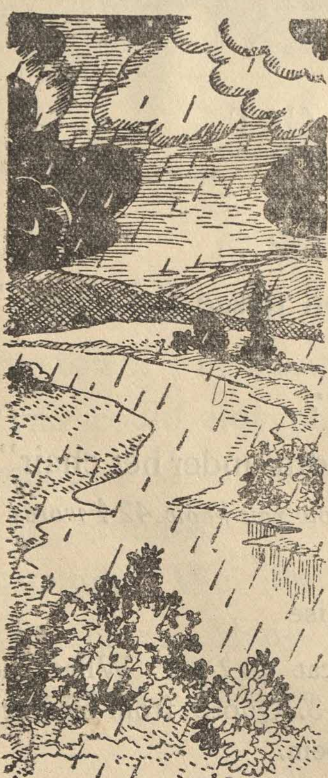
1. Where did Pussy cat go ? 2. What did Pussy cat do in London ? 3. Quote from memory the last three lines of the poem.

LESSON 59

summer often rain which
soon banks winter
sing soft happy

SPRING IS FINE

The summer months are hot. Often



days and nights are too hot to bear. We then want rain which soon falls and makes us glad.

After summer come the rains. When it begins to rain much, rainwater passes into rivers which then rise and often eat away the banks.

It is cold in winter. Rain does not fall much in winter.



Spring is fine. It is not very hot, nor is it very cold. Birds sing, many flowers come out. A soft wind blows in spring from the south.

We are happy in spring.

[*Now you know 434 words.*]

Exercise

1. How do you feel in summer ? 2. How do you feel in winter ? 3. Is there rain in winter ? 4. Why is spring fine ?

Dictation

Listen carefully and write down :

After summer come the rains. When it begins to rain much, rainwater passes into rivers which then rise and often eat away the banks.

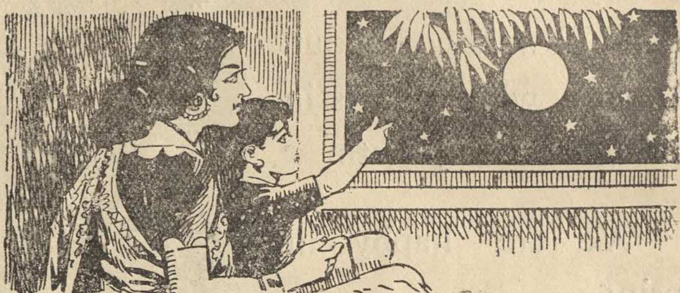
Composition

Fill in the blanks :

(a) It——cold in winter. (b) The summer months——hot. (c) Spring——fine. (d) We are——in spring.

LESSON 60

moon shining lamp smaller
shaped grown bigger



THE MOON

Oh, look at the
moon,
She's shining
up there ;
Oh, mother,
she looks
Like a lamp in
the air.

Last week she
was smaller
And shaped like
a bow ;
But now she's
grown bigger,
And roun
as an O.

[*Now you know 441 words.*]

Exercise

1. Who is the speaker in the poem ?
2. When was the moon like a bow ?
3. When is the moon perfectly round ?

Appreciation

Recite the last 8 lines.

LESSON 61

gold silver tin hard almost
rich buy use money pay



GOLD, SILVER AND TIN

Tin is not as white as silver. But silver is not so hard as tin. Gold is almost as soft as silver.

Rich men have gold and silver. Other people cannot buy these.

We use gold and silver pieces as money. You can pay for everything with them.

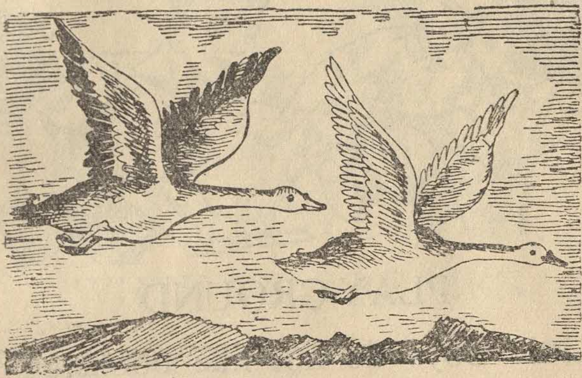
[*Now you know 451 words.*]

Exercise

1. Who have gold and silver ? 2. Which is harder, silver or tin ? 3. Which is whiter, tin or silver ?

LESSON 62

goose sky ever high gander
would valleys below tumbles feathers



MOTHER GOOSE

Up in the sky, ever so high,
Old mother Goose on her gander would
fly.

Valleys and hills are left far below,
She tumbles out feathers, and then we
have snow.

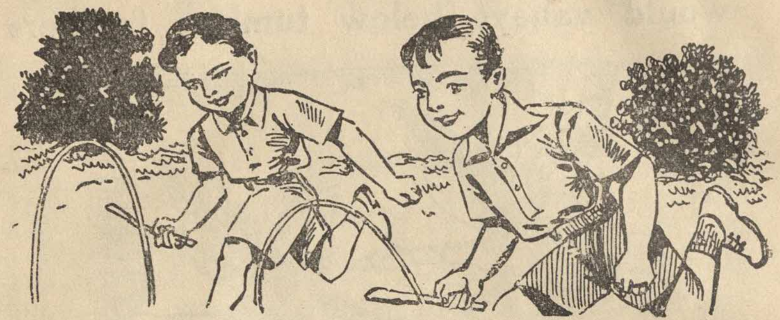
[*Now you know 461 words.*]

Exercise

1. How is mother Goose carried through the sky ? 2. Where does snow come from ?

LESSON 63

play learn laws orders lead



PLAY-GROUND

Little boys do not like books. They like to play. But they learn many things from their friends. They also learn much on the play-ground. They do not like laws and orders. But a good and kind man can lead them to do the right thing.

[*Now you know 466 words.*]

Exercise

1. What do little boys like? 2. Who can lead them? 3. From whom do they learn most?

Dictation

Listen carefully and write down :

But they learn many things from their friends. They also learn much on the play-ground.

LESSON 64

when	**hope**	**great**
whatever	**honest**	**useful**



WHEN WE ARE MEN

When we are men,
We hope to do great things ; and then,
Whatever we do, this thing we'll say,
We'll do our work in the very best way ;
And you shall see, if you know us then,
We'll be good and honest and useful men,
When we are men.

[*Now you know 472 words.*]

Exercise

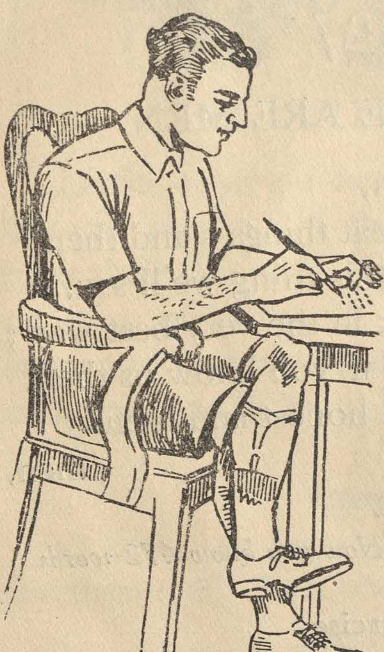
1. What are great things ? 2. Who is a useful man ? 3. What do you think of the aim of life as set forth in the poem ?

LESSON 65

body hair fingers eyes legs
feet toes heart dies

PARTS OF THE BODY

Almost every man writes with the right hand. Few write with the left hand.



Hair covers man's head. Every man has two hands and ten fingers on them. Each of us has two eyes and two ears. We see with our eyes. A man without eyes cannot see. We hear with our ears.

Man has two legs and two feet. There are ten toes on his feet, so he can walk about.

Without feet and legs we could not walk.

When the heart does not work, man dies.

[*Now you know 481 words.*]

Exercise

1. What is there on man's head ?
2. What is the number of fingers and of toes ?
3. How does a man walk ?
4. What happens when the heart stops ?

Dictation

Listen carefully and write down :

Without feet and legs we could not walk.

When the heart does not work, man dies.

Composition

Fill in the blanks :

(a) Hair——man's head.

(b) Man has——legs and——feet.

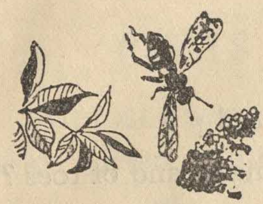
(c) We——with our eyes.

(d) A man——eyes cannot see.

LESSON 66

bee **honey** **lay** **baby**

WHAT DOES THE BEE DO ?



What does the bee do ?
Bring home honey.



And what does father do ?
Bring home money.



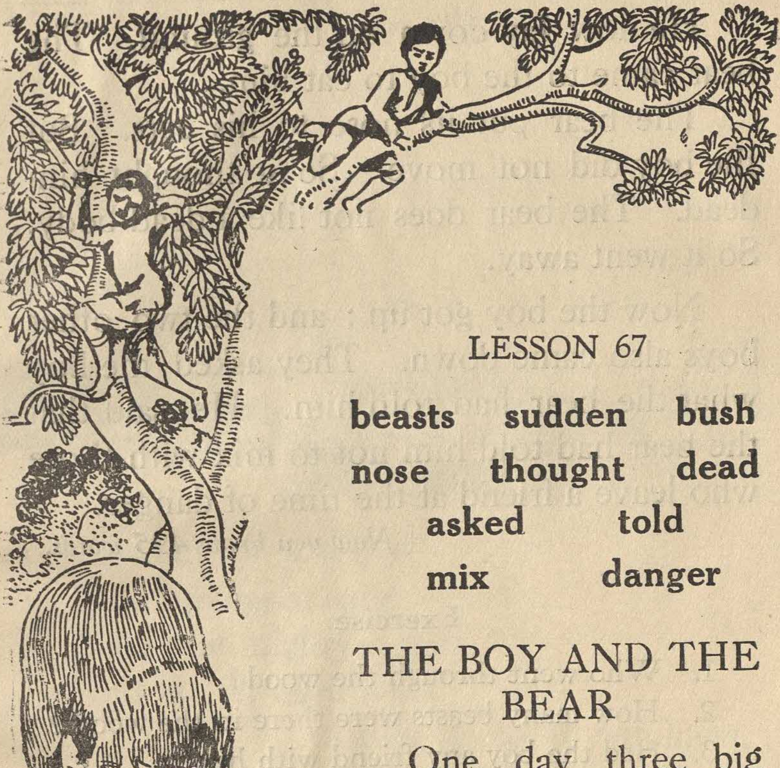
And what does mother do ?
Lay out the money.



And what does baby do ?
Eat up the honey.

—*C. Rossetti*

[*Now you know 485 words.*]



LESSON 67

beasts sudden bush
nose thought dead
asked told
mix danger

THE BOY AND THE BEAR

One day three big boys went through a wood. It was very large. There were many beasts in it.

All on a sudden a bear came out of a bush. Two of the boys got up a tree. The third did not know how to do so.

He now lay down on the ground. The bear came to the boy to eat him.

The bear put its nose to his ears. But the boy did not move. So it thought him dead. The bear does not like a dead body. So it went away.

Now the boy got up ; and the two other boys also came down. They asked the boy what the bear had told him. He said that the bear had told him not to mix with those who leave a friend at the time of danger.

[*Now you know 495 words.*]

Exercise

1. Who went through the wood ?
2. How many beasts were there in the wood ?
3. Had the boy any friend with him ?
4. Where did he go ?
5. Why did he not get up a tree ?

Dictation

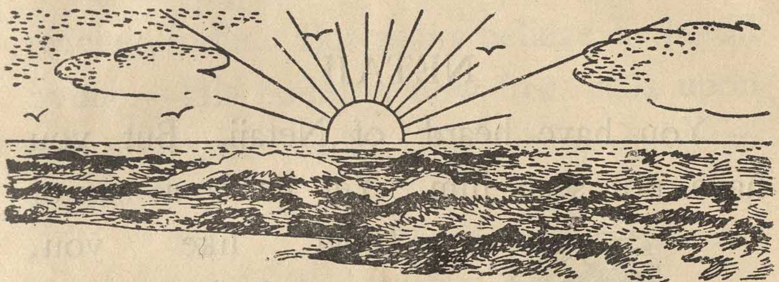
Listen carefully and write down :

The boy said that the bear had told him not to mix with those who leave a friend at the time of danger.

LESSON 68

drops grains sand might(y) ocean deeds kindness heaven above

LITTLE THINGS



Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean,
And the pleasant land.

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden,
Like the heaven above.

[*Now you know 504 words.*]

Exercise

1. Quote the poem from memory.
2. Make sentences with :—grains, mighty, pleasant, heaven, love and Eden.

LESSON 69

heard	**though**	**free**	**tried**
raised	**even**	**hence**	**news**
death	**reached**	**believe**	**living**

NETAJI

You have heard of Netaji. But you have not seen him. Yet he is a son of India like you, though he is great.



He left this country before you saw the light of day. He wanted to make India free. He had tried for many years here, but he could not do anything.

In Burma he raised a large body of men and got arms for them. They made war on the British. They even took part of Assam and tried to come to Bengal.

But they did not get any help from India. Hence they had to give up the war and go back.

Soon after this, the news of Netaji's death reached India. But many believe he is still living. His country, now free, calls upon him to come back. But where is Netaji Subhas?

[*Now you know 516 words.*]

Exercise

1. Who is Netaji? 2. What was the aim of his life? 3. What did he do in Burma? 4. Why did he not come to Bengal with his army? 5. Is Netaji now alive

Dictation

Listen carefully and write down:

But they did not get any help from India.
Hence they had to give up the war and go back.

Composition

Fill in the blanks:

(a) You have heard—Netaji.
(b) He wanted—make India free.
(c) Yet he is a son—India.

LESSON 70

whole world dear ready serve turned
fallen low hoped never
mind fear done such

MAHATMA GANDHI

Gandhiji was a great man. His name is known to the whole world. His country was dear to him. He was ever ready to serve it. Wherever he might be, his thoughts always turned to it.



People of India fallen low. He asked them to rise. He tried his best to help them, and he hoped for better days.

He was never strong in body. But his mind was free from fear. He had no fear of death even.

He made his country free and great. But he wanted nothing for himself. He was a true friend of the people. But he was done to death by a young Indian. There was never such a man as Mahatma Gandhi.

[*Now you know 530 words.*]

Exercise

1. What was Gandhiji ? 2. Was he strong in body ? 3. Who made India free ? 4. How death came to Gandhiji ?

Dictation

Listen Carefully and write down :

People of India had fallen low. Gandhiji asked them to rise. He tried his best to help them, and hoped for better days.

Composition

Fill in the blanks :

(a) His country was dear—him.

(b) He—ever ready to serve it.

(c) He tried his—to help them.

LESSON 71

hole **lived** **sang**

MOTHER BLUE BIRD



Over in the meadow,
In a hole in a tree,
Lived a mother blue-
bird
And her little birdies
three.
"Sing" said the
mother ;
"We sing" said the
three ;
So they sang and were
glad,
In the hole in the tree.

—O. A. Wordsworth

[*Now you know 533 words.*]

Exercise

1. What is a *meadow* ?
2. What is a *birdie* ?
3. Why did the birdies live in the hole of a tree ?

LESSON 72

rode clothes felt tired master
barked loved sorry loss bit
angry shot pistol hit
pocket found

THE RICH MAN AND HIS DOG

A rich man had a very good dog. One day he rode to a town to buy clothes. He had with him a small bag of money. His dog also went with him.

The day was very hot. So the man soon felt tired. After two hours they came to a large tree. He got down from his horse and sat down under the tree. He put his money-bag on the ground.

Soon after, the man got upon his horse again. But he left the bag there. The

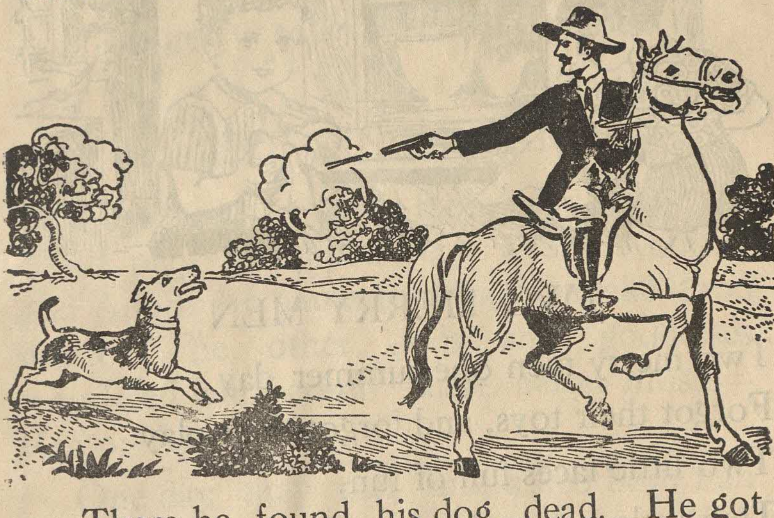
horse began to run. The dog saw the bag on the ground. So he ran after his master and barked.

The man did not stop, but he rode on. The dog loved his master much. He was sorry for the loss of the money. He barked more and more ; yet the master did not stop.



The good dog now bit the horse's leg. He did so to make his master stop. But this made his master angry. He thought the dog was mad. So he shot at the dog with his pistol. The shot hit him on the face.

The dog was strong. He cried out and ran back to the tree. There he lay near the bag. The man now put his hand into his pocket. But there was no bag, so he rode back to the tree.



There he found his dog dead. He got his money, but he lost his dog. So he was very sorry. But the dog could not be had back.

[*Now you know 549 words.*]

Exercise

1. Make sentences with :—sorry, lived, buy, tried, barked, lay, loved, thought, found, lost and back.
2. Write five sentences on the dog.

LESSON 73

merry **forgot** **toys**
beat **labour** **toil**



TWO MERRY MEN

Two merry men one summer day
Forgot their toys, and forgot their play.
Two little faces full of fun,
Two little hearts that beat as one.

Four little hands at work with a will,
Four little legs that can't keep still,
For labour is sweet and toil is fun,
When mother wants any work to be
done.

[*Now you know 555 words.*]

LESSON 74

pipes another music goddess wondered judge played wrong view teach lesson looked hide cap covered dared longed talk reeds passed

THE KING'S EARS

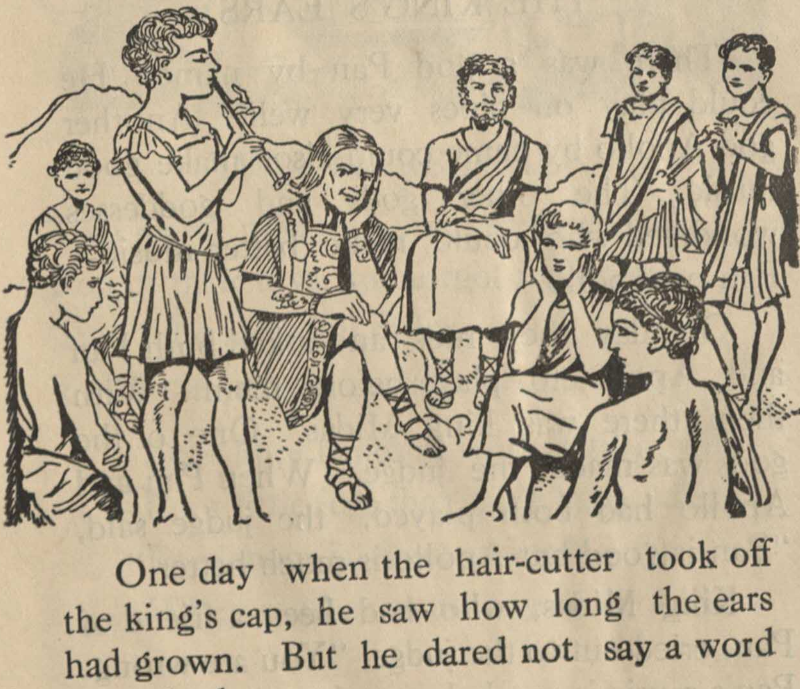
There was a god Pan by name. He could play on pipes very well. Another god Apollo by name could also make good music. The other gods and goddesses wondered who could make better music—Pan or Apollo.

One day they met and asked both Pan and Apollo to play before them. With them there was king Midas. One of the gods was made the judge. When Pan and Apollo had both played, the judge said, "Pan is good but Apollo is much better."

King Midas, who had been a friend of Pan, cried out to the judge, "You are wrong. Pan's music is much better than Apollo's."

Apollo did not like the view of Midas and he wanted to teach him a lesson. He looked at the king's ears, and they grew large like ass's ears.

King Midas felt the change and took it to heart very much. He wanted to hide the ears from others. So he put on a big cap that covered them.



One day when the hair-cutter took off the king's cap, he saw how long the ears had grown. But he dared not say a word to anybody.

At last the man longed to give out what he had found out. One day he made a hole in the ground and spoke into it. He said to himself, "It won't come out, for the earth could not talk."



Some time after some reeds grew up near the hole. When the wind passed through them, it made them sing, "King Midas has ass's ears." Thus every one in the land came to learn of Midas' long ears.

[*Now you know 575 words.*]

Exercise

1. Who was Pan, and how did he make music ?
2. Why did Midas speak out for Pan ?
3. How did Apollo punish Midas ?
4. Who did first find out that Midas' ears had grown large ?
5. How did other people come to know of it ?

LESSON 75

spend cry mend sell



IF I HAD MONEY

If I had as much money as I could spend
I never would cry, "Old chairs to mend,
Old chairs to mend, old chairs to mend."
I never would cry, "Old chairs to mend."

If I had as much money as I could tell
I never would cry, "Old clothes to sell,
Old clothes to sell, old clothes to sell."
I never would cry, "Old clothes to sell."

[*You have now learned 579 words of English.*]

Exercise

1. Recite the poem. 2. Make sentences with :—sell, old, many, mend and spend.